August 18, 1858.

(Mr. Cherry.) The finance committee should at once know the desire of the Legislature on this subject. The committee, however, had carefully considered the proposition of the Senator from Wake, at a very full meeting; all the members but one, he believed, were present, and but four of them were in favor of the ad valorem system.

Mr. Cowper asked Mr. Bledsoe to define his object in moving the resolution.

Mr. Bledsoe replied that his object was to equalize taxation so far as it could be done consistently with the constitution; and he desired to instruct the committee on finance to report a revenue bill based upon a principle of equality and justice. That was his sole object; and if Senators chose to record their votes against such a bill, they had a perfect Mr. Edney thought the plan of Mr. Bledsoe would

unsettle the whole revenue system of the State .-He was opposed to it.
Mr. Bledsoe. Is the Senator from Henderson op-

posed to an equitable and just revenue bill? Mr. Edney. I presume no Senator on this floor is. The question then recurred on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Bledsoe demanded the ayes and noes. Mr. Dobson called for the reading of the resolu-

tions, which were accordingly read. Mr. Leach said the resolutions met with his hearty concurrence. He thought them, however, too comprehensive and imperious. If the Senator from Wake would modify them a little he, (Mr. L.) would vote for them.

Mr. Dobson admired the resolutions-they were tastefully and carefully gotten up. He did not know how Senators could vote against them, they were so pretty. But he was against trammelling the committee on finance. He would like the Sentaor from Wake to prepare a separate revenue bill upon his own principle, and offer it as a substitute for that to be introduced by the committee and if he (Mr. D.) liked the substitute, he would vote for it. He was opposed to the passage of the

Mr. Carmichael concurred with Mr. Dobson in the main; and to enable that Senator to vote for these beautiful resolutions, he moved to amend by striking out the last resolution.

Mr. Bledsoe demanded the ayes and noes. Mr. Walkup was for taking a vote on the resolutions as they stood. He concurred in the views of Mr. Bledsoe, and hoped the resolutions would pass. The Senate then voted to strike out the last resolution as follows:

For striking out. - Messrs, Basnight, Battle, Blount, Carmichael, Cowper, Dobson, Douthitt, Edney, Flanner, Gorrell, Guyther, Lane, Lankford, Leach, Martin, McDonald, Mills, Pool, Ramsay, Reinhardt, Speight, Steele, Whitaker and Williams

Against striking out.-Messrs. Bledsoe, Boyd, Brown, Cherry, Cunningham, Davidson, Davis, Dillard, Houston, McDowell, McKoy, Miller, Walkup, Ward and Worth-15.

So the last resolution was stricken out. Mr. Ramsay now moved to amend by striking out all after the word "resolved," in the first resolution, and inserting "the Declaration of Independence," Mr. Dobson was opposed to the amendment, as it would have as much effect as the original resolu-

Mr. Martin moved to lay the resolution on the ta-

Mr. Ramsay withdrew his amendment. The question was then taken on Mr. Bledsoe's resolutions as amended (by striking out the last,) and

decided in the negative, as follows: For the resolutions.—Messrs. Bledsoe, Blount. Carmichael, Cherry, Davis, Dillard, Dobson, Douthitt, Flanner, Gorrell, Leach, McDonald, Miller, Ram-

say, Steele, Walkup, Ward, Worth—18.

Against the resolutions.—Messrs. Basnight, Battle, Boyd, Brown, Cowper, Cunningham, Davidson, Edney, Guyther, Houston, Lane, Lankford, Martin, McDowell, McKoy, Mills, Pool, Reinhardt, Speight, Whitaker and Williams-21.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES. Mr. Steele gave notice that on to-morrow he would move to amend the rules so as to provide for a call of the Senate, and as to the manner in which the

rules may be suspended. Mr. Ramsay offered a resolution instructing the ublic treasurer to inquire into the delay in printing the treasurer's report.

Mr. Thomas said the report was in hand and would probably be laid on the desks before the treasurer could report. He moved to lay the resolution

Mr. Cowper explained that a press of business on the public printer was the cause of the delay. . The report would shortly be printed. Mr. Ramsay withdrew his resolution. NEW BILLS.

The following new bills were introduced, read

the first time, and referred: Mr. Carmichael, a bill to provide for the more speedy delivery of the laws and journals. [The bill makes it obligatory in the Secretary of State to deliver the laws and journals within thirty days after they are delivered to him by the public printer.]

Propositions and grievances. Mr. Edney, a bill to amend an act to provide for a turnpike road from Salisbury west to the line of the State of Georgia. Cherokee lands and Western

Mr. Ward, a bill to amend the charter of the Western Railroad Company. Internal improvements, and ordered to be printed. Also a bill to incorporate Polloksville Lodge, No.

Mr. Thomas, a bill to amend the charter of the onathan's Creek Tennessee Mountain Turnpike Company. Cherokee lands, &c. Also a bill to amend the charter of the Qualla-

175, of free and accepted masons, in the town of Pol-

own and Oconalufta Turnpike Company. Cherokee lands, &c. Mr. Bledsoe, a bill to incorporate the Oak City Savings Bank. Banks and Currency.

SENATE BRANCH OF COMMITTEES. The Speaker announced the following Senate pranches of special joint committees: On the proposed National Monument.-Messrs.

Houston and Turner. Fisheries .- Messrs. Dillard, Cherry, Guyther, Williams and Blount. Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company .-Messrs. Cherry, Davidson and Gilmore.

Yadkin River Navigation Company .- Messrs. Dobson, Martin and Carmichael. Roanoke Navigation Company.—Messrs. Rrown, Cowper and Boyd.

Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company .-Messrs. Ashe, McDowell and Williams. Neuse River Navigatioa Company.—Messrs. Speight, Leach and Ward. Tar River Navigation Company.

Jouthitt and Person. New River Navigation Company.—Messrs. Cunningham, Walkup and Guyther. Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company .- Messrs.

Whitaker and Davis. Wilmington & Manchester Road.—Messrs. Mc-Koy and McDonald. Wilmington & Weldon Road.—Messrs. Gilmore

and Flanner. North-Carolina Road. - Messrs. Mills and Worth. Western N. C. Road.-Messrs. Steele and Poole. Wilmington & Rutherford Road.—Messrs. Turn-

er and Battle. North-Carolina & Atlantic Road,-Messrs. Ed. ney and Carmichael.

By request Mr. Lane was excused from serving on the committee on the Atlantic road, and his

Mr. Thomas offered a resolution instructing our enators and Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to procure the passage of an act of Congress releasing the States from all federal claims under the deposit act of 1836. Laid over for the

Mr. Thomas moved that the bill to complete the charter of the Western N. C. Railroad Company be printed, pending the consideration of which, A message was received from the House announcing that the hour of counting the votes for Governor in August last had arrived, and that the House

was now ready to proceed to the discharge of that The Senate thereupon adjourned to the House of Commons.

On the re-assembling of the Senate,
Mr. Thomas moved that the remains of his mutilated bill to incorporate the N. C. Central Atlantic

see what principle to have their revenue bill on. It was the best course at once to take the question.

We Boyd concurred with the Senator from Bertie, his intention to offer new sections for those struck out; but he could not tell where to begin till he saw the remains of the bill.

Mr. Cherry thought the bill ought to be referred to the undertaker. (Laughter.) Mr. Gorrell was opposed to referring back the bill to the committee. He moved it be taken off the file and put into some Apothecary's shop. (Continued laughter.) Mr. Thomas would withdraw his motion, as he

was assured by the chairman of the committee that the bill was in an amendable condition. On motion of Mr. Cherry, the Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. At 10 o'clock the Speaker called the House to order. Mr. Sparrow presented a memorial from certain citizens, in favor of the bill to make a public road from Washington to Milton.

RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Gaither, of Iredell, relative to amending the standing rules.

Mr. Foy, requiring the Secretary of State to return a list of the justices in each county. After some remarks relative to the expense that might be incurred, the resolution was withdrawn. Mr. Love, in favor of H. N. Britton, of Haywood

Mr. Kerr, in favor of John Ward, of Caswell

Mr. Woodfin, in favor of R. L. Jones and others. Mr. Blount, in favor of John Connolly. Mr. Ward, concerning the distribution of the Re-

vised Code. Mr. Hall, of Rowan, to instruct the finance committee to inquire into the expediency of taxing dogs,

for the protection of sheep. NEW BILLS. Mr. Stanford, concerning the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in Duplin county.

Mr. Sparrow, to amend the act of 1848-'9 relative to fishing in Tar and Pamlico rivers. Mr. Green, of Franklin, private bill for Franklin county, authorizing justices of the peace to sell cer-

tain lands. Mr. Burke, to open the Catawba river to the passage of fish. Mr. Eller, to improve the public road between Wilkesboro' and Jefferson.

ham coal mining company. BILL ON ITS THIRD READING. The bill to extend the corporate limits of States-

Mr. Moore, of Chatham, to incorporate the Bing-

ville, passed its third reading. BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READING. A bill to amend the revised code, chap. 34, sec. 119, entitled crimes and punishments.

Mr. Purdie explained the bill was to remedy the omission of any law to punish Superior and County Court Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., for refusing to do their duty, by removal from office. Passed its second The bill for the better regulation of the militia.

The bill, which is to regulate court-martials, enquiring into cases of exemption by age, after a few remarks by Messrs. Thornburg and Stephens, pessed its second reading—ayes 44, noes 35. The bill to authorize the Governor to prepare the Halls for the reception of the General Assembly passed.

The bill to amend the revised code, and concerning sheriff's settlements. Rejected. The bill concerning wills and testaments. Mr. Williams explained the object of the bill was to allow one subscribing witness to prove wills. It was

opposed by Messrs. Kerr and Bridgers. Rejected. The bill concerning internal improvements. Mr. Williams at some length explained that this bill was to repeal the clause in the revised code prohibiting individuals from cutting canals or building railroads on their own lands without permission from the Legislature. He said the resolution struck at the inalienable rights of freemen. It prevented a man from making use of his own by making it a high misdemeanor. He denounced it as anti-democratic legislation in favor of, and to protect stockholders, while it oppressed the mass of the people, who would not submit to it. He said it was Chinese policy to compel people to use one particular road when they were willing to build another at their own expense. It was such an act of palpable injustice that it would be useless to argue the point.

Mr. Green, of Franklin, said the bill was the Danville connection in disguise. It was an attempt to carry that scheme indirectly, and thereby hurt and damage our internal improvements. Mr. W.'s maxim relative to the inalienable rights of freemen, he admitted to be right, but denied its application to the present case. The N. C. Railroad was constructed to develope the resources and products of North-Carolina and bring them to her own seaports, and asked what sort of faith would be kept with the stockholders if consent was granted to build a road, which would convey the entire produce to Richmond and elsewhere? This road was demanded for the accommodation of individuals who, when the Central Road was projected, abandoned the Danville connection when the Railroad was constructed to Greensboro', and argued this Danville connection was a breach of faith with those persons who invested in the road upon this understanding. He was the last man to entertain thoughts of repudiation, but he asked how could it be expected the line of internal improvement would be continued to the Tennessee line, if the Danville connection was adopted? He wanted the greatest good for the greatest number, and therefore opposed this bill and the projected connection as only for the advantage of a few counties; and declared if the clause in question was struck out, we might as well abandon all the internal improvements in North-Carolina.

Mr. Williams was no advocate for the Danville connection, but demandeded the privilege of allowing the people to build their own roads. He considered the clause unconstitutional, and alluded to Calvin Graves' vote for the N. C. Railroad. He conceived it out of the power of the Legislature to prohibit the people to build a road with their own money on their own land. He denounced the restriction, and felt confident the friends of the Danville connection would convince the House that it was the only measure to save the N. C. Railroad

Mr. Bridgers stated this bill was unanimously rejected by the committee on Internal Improvements, though many warm friends of the Danville connection were on that committee. The clause was not aimed at the Danville bill alone, but at all others that attempted to tap our railroad lines. He stated the border line of South Carolina was only five miles from the Rutherford Railroad, and this clause was the only protection to prevent that State from tapping it at various places. He said that as the State had power to levy taxes to build Railroads, it had also the necessary power to make laws to protect them when built. As this bill had been condemned by the committee on internal improvements, he hoped the House would reject it.

Mr. McKay expressed sentiments similar to those of Mr. Bridgers, and stated Charleston was ready to tap the railroad which came within five miles of her

boundary. Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, though in favor of the Danville connection, was opposed to this bill, and thought the friends of the Danville connection would be able to prove the necessity of the measure before

the most prejudiced jury. The Speaker interrupted Mr. Caldwell, to announce that at 12 o'clock there was a joint resolu-tion in order to count the votes for the remainder. On motion of Mr. Kerr the furth

postponed to Friday next. COUNTING THE VOTES

At 12 o'clock to County of follow the nied by Mr. He seed to the right the sentence as the Speaker as the Hone Senators took their seats on the Hone Senators took their seats on the hone bed been the right of the state of Commons, which he appropriated for their use.

The Speaker of the Senate of announcement announce business before them, proceeded in the the stiff's returns and announced the numbers to the two thief clerks, who recorded them. The counties were called alphabetically, and the count resulted in the Speaker of the Senate announcing that Mr. Ellis had received 56,429 votes, and Mr. McRae 40,046; majority 16,383.

The Speakers and Senators then retired in the same order that they entered. Mr. Hutchins moved that the use of the Commons Hall be granted on Tuesday evening to the Rt. Rev. Dr. Lynch, for the purpose of giving a religious lec-ture. Passed unanimously. The House adjourned.

The Standard. RALEIGH: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8, 1858.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS,

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The Administration of James Buchanan.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We herewith inclose a resolution unanimously adopted in a meeting of the Democratic members of the General Assembly, convened in the Hall of the House of Commons, on Friday night, the 2d inst., John S. Dancy, Esq., of Edgecombe, in the chair; and request that in obedience to the 2d resolution, the Standard and other Democratic papers will publish the same, to wit: Resolved. That we have unabated confidence in the Administration of James Buchanan, and tender to him our thanks for his fidelity to the Constitution

and the rights of the States. Resolved, That the Secretaries furnish a copy of the resolution passed by this meeting to the N. C. Slandard for publication, with the request that the Democratic newspapers of the State will copy. ED. CANTWELL, Sec's.

The foregoing resolution, unanimously adopted by the Democratic members of the General Assembly of North-Carolina in Caucus assembled, expresses we doubt not the feelings and wishes of a vast majority of the people of the State. The dominant party, while they were determined to express confidence in the administration and to tender to it their unwavering support in its contests with its enemies, were at the same time disposed to avoid the consumption of public time which a prolonged debate on the subject in the two houses would occa-

sion; and hence the above mode was adopted. No administration since that of Thomas Jefferson has been truer to Democratic principles, or has adhered with more firmness and fidelity to the Constitutional rights of the States than has that of James Buchanan. Indeed John C. Calhoun himself, while he would doubtless have been as just to the free States as Mr. Buchanan has been, could not have been more faithful to the slaveholding States either in theory or in action. Elevated to the Presidency in the vigor of an honorable old age, with no wish or expectation personal to himself beyond his present term,-with an experience in public affairs equal to that of any other man in the Confederacy, and with a heart large enough to embrace his whole country, James Buchanan has devoted all his energies to the cause of the Union on the basis of the Constitution, and has known no sentiment, or sympathy, or rule of conduct not in strict accordance with the rights and interests of every section. During his administration, with no addition to the tariff-taxes, and in the midst for a time of a severe monetary pressure, the army has been enlarged and the navy greatly increased and strengthened; the Utah difficulties, which at one time threatened serious consequences, have been wisely adjusted without the shedding of blood; the freedom of the seas for American vessels has been vindicated and established, and conceded finally and for all time by our great commercial rival, England; peace and the majesty of the law have been maintained in all quarters, with the exception of Kansas, where the Topeka traitors for a time set at naught the power of the United States and the Kansas-Nebraska act itself, and escaped the penalty due to their crimes only on account of the great, and, under the circumstances, just aversion which the President had to shedding the blood of his own countrymen; the fugitive-slave law has been enforced, as far and as fully as it could have been done by any administration; the Constitutional rights of the States have been maintained, and have been steadily pointed to as the only star by which the vessel of the Union could be navigated with any assurance of safety and success; while at home and abroad, on the land and on the sea, the flag of the United States, swelling and brightening with the lustre of new stars, has commanded more respect and engaged the sympathies and hopes of more hearts than at any former period in our country's history. Surely, surely it should be the pride and the pleasure of every true Democrat to endorse

and sustain such an administration. For the present we indicate no preference for the succession to Mr. Buchanan. The national Democratic party has never yet failed the country in times of trial; and we have full confidence that its assembled delegates at Charleston, in 1860, will present for the suffrages of the American people some tried, some worthy and able statesman, who will bear the flag to a glorious victory. For our part we desire no sounder, or truer, or better man than James Buchanan. If his successor shall be his equal in all respects, and shall take counsel from his policy, the Democratic party will be satisfied, and the Union will be strengthened in its foundations, which repose upon the rock of the Constitution.

Virginia Democratic State Convention. Mr. Letcher, of Rockbridge, was nominated for Governor, on Saturday last, by the following vote: Letcher 51,526; Brockenbrough 11,440; Edmundson 10,986; Hopkins 6,556; Tucker 4,220: Smith 840. Letcher's majority over all, 17,484 Robt. L. Montague was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and John Randolph Tucker for Attorney General.

Mr. O. Jennings Wise, of the Enquirer, gave in his adhesion to Letcher, and promised to support him with "forty horse power."

A short time before the Convention closed Mr. lise offered two resolutions, one approving the io distration of Mr. Buchanan, and the other reby the loyal [Douglas] Democracy of Illinois."— Both were passed by acclamation; but soon after the latter, in regard to Illinois, was re-considered, and after a debate of some two or three hours, was almost unanimously laid upon the table.

SENATOR FROM SOUTH-CAROLINA.-Hon. James Chesnut, President of the Senate, was elected Senator from that State on the 10th ballot, by a vote of 92 for him, and 54 for Gov. Adams.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is said, will contain no recommendation tending to disturb materially the present tariff laws .-Much importance is attached to a fixed tariff, and the hope is indulged that the present one will ultimately yield enough revenue.

Death of Chief Justice Nash. The worst apprehensions of the public in relation to the illness of the venerable Chief Justice have been realized,-he departed this life at his residence in Hillsborough, on Saturday last. It was hoped a few months since, that the health of Judge Nash had been entirely restored; and his friends indulged

the fond expectation that he would yet be spared for some years to his friends and State. Only a week or two since he was in attendance on the Synod at Newbern, his native town, and took an active part in its deliberations; but an affection of his lungs, which were recently impaired, terminated fatally, as it was feared it would do from the first by his physicians.

Frederick Nash was the son of Abner Nash, Governor of the State in 1799, and was a nephew of Gen. Francis Nash, who fell mortally wounded while fighting for his country at the battle of Brandywine. Judge Nash was born in Newbern in 1781, and was consequently in his 77th year. He represented that Borough in the House of Commons in 1804 and 1805. In 1818 he was elected a Judge of the Superior Courts, which he resigned in 1819. In 1827 and 1828 he represented Hillsborough in the House of Commons; in 1836 he was again elected a Judge of the Superior Court, from which in 1844 he was transferred to the Supreme Court bench, which dignified and important position he has since occupied with credit to himself and satisfaction to the State.

We glance only at his long and useful public life, leaving it to others more competent, and who knew him more intimately than we did, to do justice to his social and private virtues. A good man has gone down to the grave-the State mourns the loss of a faithful and honest son. The town of his adoption, Hillsborough, is clad in mourning for the death of one of its best and most useful citizens; and the cord of sympathetic sorrow vibrates thence to his native town, at the confluence of the Neuse and

We learn that his mortal remains were interred at Hillsborough yesterday, with Masonic honors.

Horse Taming.

Prof. Lanier, the great American horse-tamer, is yet at the Yarborough House, but will remain only a short time unless a sufficient number of pupils be obtained to justify his longer stay.

On Saturday last he practiced his astonishing art in our streets, on a pair of horses belonging to Col. Watson, of Johnston county. One of the horses had run away several times, and on Friday last injured four persons by taking fright and dashing off. Both horses were peculiarly afraid of a Buffalo robe, and could not be driven without blinds. In a very short time the Professor had them perfectly docile, drove them without blinds, and threw a Buffalo robe over them, first on their backs, then on their heads, then wrapped himself in it and made them follow him. The trial took place in the presence of a large crowd, and so far as we could judge, all were tho-

roughly satisfied and astonished. Prof. L. uses no drugs, nor does he use harshness or severity in his training. He imparts this rare and useful knowledge in a few moments, and we would advise all who deal with horses to avail themselves of the present opportunity to acquire the art.

THAT SAME ANDREW WIND, whom we properly denounced some weeks ago, has written us two or three letters in keeping with the character of the rascal who never intends to pay an honest debt if he can avoid it. He can consider his bill footed, as his person would be if we were in reach of him.-We have drawn black marks around his account, and he is welcome to all he has made by the swindle. which is only \$23,25.

DE Bow's REVIEW FOR DECEMBER.—The December number of this valuable periodical has been received. This number contains several interesting articles, and among other things copious extracts are made from Mr. Clingman's Address before the N. C. State Agricultural Society. The price of the Review is \$5 per annum, in advance. The Editor may be addressed at New Orleans.

Congress met yesterday. We will lay the President's Message before our readers at the earliest moment practicable. Messrs. Craige, Gilmer, and Vance, passed through

the City on Friday on their way to Washington; and our own member, Mr. Branch, left for Washington on Saturday. The Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, of the Ro-

man Catholic Church, preached to large audiences on Sunday last, in the Catholic Church in this City. Bishop Lynch is the guest of H. W. Miller, Esq., of B. M. DeWitt, Esq., formerly of the Rich-

mond Examiner, has issued proposals for a new paper to be published in Richmond, to be called "The Index."

[Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.] RALEIGH, December 1, 1858.

To-day quite an interesting debate of a few min-utes occurred between Col. W. L. Steele, of Richmond, and Mr. Bledsoe, Senator from Wake, on the subject of taxation. The measure was laid on the table, so that it is unnecessary to state the contents of the bill. The style of these two Senators is quite

Bledsoe is rapid, energetic and to the point, and

know him, and they know that both earnestness and welcome, but more particularly so with an orphan zeal lie at the bottom.

tion is dignified and imposing. He will have need of all his talents and genius to convince the House he is entitled to his seat whilst holding the office of Clerk and Master for Wake.

Benbury is fiery and impetuous, and has improved as a debater within the past two years. This debate sprung up out of a misunderstanding, which when discovered took from it all that seemed personal.

Your Coal Fields Road comes up to-morrow, and its friends are sanguine of success. Of the result I shall advise you.

In the Federal Court, a case against James L. Lee,

for abstracting money from the Post Office in Elizabeth City, four years ago, was tried some time since: the jury did not agree and were discharged. It was tried again to-day.

After the evidence was detailed, the case for the

prisoner was opened by John Pool, Esq., in a speech of much power. Mr. Pool is a finished scholar, polished gentleman, and accomplished orator. He is calm and collected in his bearing, and possessed of a graceful person and a style of elocution that is peculiarly winning and attractive. Solicitor Dick appeared for the U.S. Mr. Dick is more fluent and able than I had been led to suppose, and made a very vigorous prosecution. Mr. Dick was followed by the Hon. George E. Badger for the prisoner. Mr. B. is too well known to admit of my speaking of his

The Jury was out half an hour, and brought in a verdict of acquittal. Judge Biggs presides with patience and ability.-He is a man of great industry, a good lawyer, and will make an excellent Judge. His charge was impartial, giving the prisoner the benefit of all doubts. REMARKS OF MR. THOMAS.

OF JACKSON, Delivered in the Senate of North-Carolina, on Delivered in the Senate of North-Carolina, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1858, on the bill to amend the act of 1782, and to secure to the wife of Junaluska a residence among the Qualla Town Cherokees, and authorizing the investment of the proceeds of the sale of the lands owned by her husband, Junaluska, in lands at that place.

[Mr. Thomas explained the provisions of the bill, and the objects designed to be attained by its passage. The reporter has only deemed it necessary

sage. The reporter has only deemed it necessary to make a synopsis of the remarks of Mr. Thomas.] At the close of the war of the Revolution the resources of the Colonies having been exhausted, and a permanent peace with the Indian tribes as well as with Great Britain having become the object of the Federal Government, it was recommended by General Washington to all the States. North-Carolina. in the recited act of 1783, guaranteed to the North-Carolina Cherokees the lands claimed by them, with a permanent residence within the chartered limits of the State, and secured to them the right of selfgovernment, free from molestation on the part of the State agreeably to their ancient usages and customs: and the section of the act which the bill proposes to repeal subjected the whites to a fine of \$200 for ranging their stock on any land owned by the Indians, and the informer to have half the sum recovered, besides the forfeiture of the stock. The Indians do not desire that these penalties should remain; hence their repeal is provided for. And it is provided further, that upon obtaining the assent of the Indians, ranging of stock on their mountain lands shall not subject the stock raisers to the penalties of the law, or the forfeitures of their stock.

Under the act of 1783, the North-Carolina Cherokees, by taking protection under that act, and by acquiescing in its provisions, ceased to be an independent people; and their permanent residence on the lands of their fathers, endeared to them by the graves and sacred relics of their ancestors, did not lepend upon their nationality and ability to maintain those rights, but upon the faith of the State, which, by the amendment, it is proposed to preserve and perpetuate. When the war of 1812 broke out among the

Creek Indians, who took sides with Great Britain, the Cherokee Indians, true to their allegiance to the State, took up arms against their brethren, the Creek Indians, and with the whites marched against them, under the command of General Jackson. At the battle of the Horse Shoe the Cherokees were stationed on the opposite side of the river, but as the battle progressed with a prospect of General Jackson and his army being defeated and butchered, Juna-luska proposed to his warriors to swim the river and to give aid to their white brethren, by attacking the Creeks in their rear behind the breastworks; this proposition was accepted, and the loud shrill voice of Junaluska as he plunged into the stream was heard, calling on his warriors to follow; soon this little band of Cherokees were seen swimming, amid showers of bullets, towards the enemy, and many a warrior sank to rise no more. But on the other bank behind the breast-works is seen the survivors of this little band in deadly conflict with the Creeks. with tomahawk in hand with Junaluska at their head animating his troops. This soon ended the conflict; the Creeks were defeated, and the white army probably saved from defeat and slaughter.

This was followed by peace with the Creeks; and upon the recommendation of General Jackson the government of the United States proposed and concluded the Cherokee treaties of 1817 and 1819, which secured to the heads of Cherokee families the high privilege of becoming citizens of the United States. by the registry of their names with the agent of the tribe. Junaluska, as well as most of the Cherokees now remaining in North-Carolina, availed themselves of this privilege, and had their names enrolled; which, under the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, made in the case of Euchella vs. Welch. clevated them to the position of citizens, and threw around them the protection, of the United States; and which rights, with the rights conferred by the State, were provided for and perpetuated by the subsequent acts of the General Assembly and the Cherokee treaties of 1835 and 1846, to which they were not parties. Also, those rights were further sanctioned by the act of Congress of July 29, 1848, and the new policy of the former and present Hon. Secretary of the Interior and the President of the United States, with reference to the Indian tribes located within the States. By this new policy no further encouragement is to be given to the removal of these Indians, but their limits, like the North-Carolina Cherokees, were to be circumscribed so as to barely contain a sufficient quantity for their subsistence, for the purpose of encouraging agriculture, the mechanic arts, and civilization among the Indians. To aid in the accomplishment of these objects as the bill proposes, the North-Carolina Cherokees reduced their boundary, and within which their ancient usages and customs shall be exercised, and beyond which the laws of the State shall have exclusive jurisdiction over Indians as well as whites. For these guarantees of protection and permanent residence, the State received the valuable lands acquired of the Cherokees under the treaties of 1817, 1819, and 1835, amounting to several mil-

lions of acres. Under the constitution, those Indians have the right to vote for members of the House of Commons, Governor, members of Congress, and for electors to elect the President and Vice President of the United States; but while permitted within the boundary set apart for their permanent home to be governed by their ancient usages and customs, they will no doubt be content therewith and not interfers with the elections among the whites.

On Junaluska, for his meritorious services at the battle of the Horse Shoe, the State by a special act in his favor, conferred upon him all the rights of any other citizen, and also made him a donation of a tract of land in the county of Cherokee for a home for himself and family inalienable except by demise. But Junaluska whose rights, it may be in the remembrance of Senators present, I defended in former days, is no more—he has paid the debt of nature, and his widow and children instead of receiving the land donated to Junalaska, is to be sold and the proceeds of the sale invested for their benefit. The bill authorizes the agent to invest the funds within the boundary set apart for the Qualla Town Cherokees, so that they can be among their own people. It would not appear strange to the Senate that some feeling and sympathy were manifested on some oc-

makes some strong home thrusts. Steele is logical casions when questions relating to those Indians and inductive, and whilst apparently wandering an instant, he comes back to the main point with its creased power and force as the result of his illies which gave rise to them were known.—

creased power and force as the result of his illies which gave rise to them were known.—

tions.

He is exceedingly cool in debate; if ever rous a lement without friend, without money, a penny-He is exceedingly cool in debate; if ever rous a selement without friend, without money, a penny-he possesses the tact to disguise it, and so passes to the sorphan boy, and the North Carolina Cherokees an imperturbable man, except among those who there the first to extend the hand of friendship, ever zeal lie at the bottom.

In the House quite a spirited debate took place friendship, aid and reciprocal protection that has between Benbury, of Tyrrell, and Haywood of Wake. Haywood is formal and stately; his style of elocu-Lion and the mouse, and taught him the useful lesson never to betray or desert a friend, the red as well as the white, the poor and persecuted as well as those more favorably situated.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE. - A Bill to alter the Usury Laute. McKoy of Sampson. Legalizes 10 per cent, interest. In case of written agreement for the payment of larger interest, the claimants only to recover 10 per cent. In case of no written agreement 6 per cent. to be the highest rate. Repeals all existing laws on the subject.

Another bill upon the same subject, introduced by Mr. Williams of Caswell, repeals the present law, and enacts "That upon all contracts for loan of any moneys, wares, merchandise, or commodities, whatsoever, the rate of interest to be charged, shall be six dollars by way of discount, or interest, for the forbearance of \$100 for one year, and so after that rate for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time. That any person suing or warranting upon any bond, promissory note, open or liquidated account, or assurance of any kind, shall recover ony at the rate of six dollars for the forbearance of \$100 for one year."

A Bill to Increase the Sinking Fund .- Mr. Bledsoe of Wake. Requires the Treasurer, on or before Oct. 10 each year, to pay to the order of the Sinking Fund Commissioners \$150,000, including such sums as are already subject to their order. At present the State's dividends from the Raleigh & Gaston, and N. C. Railroads, all plank Roads, and from all its future investments in Internal Improvements are pledged to the Fund. So far, we believe, the Raleigh & Gaston Road only has paid anything to it-about

A Bill to establish a Homestead Freehold.-Mr. McDonald of Moore and Montgomery. Upon the petition of any free white citizen, seized of lands, the court to direct the summons of a justice and three freeholders, who shall, upon oath, allot a Homestead free-hold, to be exempt from execution for any cause of action arising after Jan'y 1, 1860, except debt for the purchase of the freehold. The tree-hold once laid off, a husband cannot dispose of it with out his wife's consent. out his wife's consent. It must not exceed fifty acres

of land nor \$300 in value. When laid off in town, in no case to exceed the dwelling house and lot. Yadkin and Pee Dee Rivers .- Mr. Reeves of Surry.—All persons erecting dams, weirs, &c., on either of these rivers between the S. C. line and Patterson's Factory in Caldwell county, to leave at least 100 feet of the main channel open for navigation and fish. Existing obstructions to be removed, or altered so as to leave space as above. The violation of this law a misdemeanor, and the offender, besides indictment, to be liable for \$50 per diem during the continuance of the obstruction. One-half to go to the prosecu-tor, the other to the Common School Fund.

Compensation to Justices taking Tax Lists .- Mr. Leach of Johnston. Adds the following clause to the present provisions on the subject: "That the said Justices shall be allowed a compensation, not exceeding three dollars a day, for said services, to be determined by the several courts at the term to which said Justices shall make return of their list of taxables."-Fay. Observer.

From the Register.

To the Members of the Legislature of

North Carolina: GENTLEMEN:-Permit me through the columns of the Raleigh "Register" to call your attention to chapter 65 Revised Code and section 20, which reads as follows:

"Whenever any person shall remain in possession of a slave or other personal property, until such possession is protected by the statute of limitations. he and those claiming under him, shall be deemed and held to have a good and absolute title to such slave or other personal property, against all persons whose claim is barred by said statute. Provided, that nothing herein contained, shall in any way affect the law that requires gifts of slaves to be in wri-

Now, I have the very best of reason to believe that there is now in the county of Wake, a negro held by a white man, under the following circumstances: A. had a negro woman to run away, and was harboured, no doubt, by white people, for two years. While this negro woman was out, she had a child, and the child was taken by a white man, and is now I suppose, some eight or ten years old. The owner afterwards found out this child was the offspring of his negro woman, got proof of the fact, which would have been sufficient to convict the holder of the child, an able counsel was consulted in the case, and the plaintiff wes told that he could not recover the child, because he was barred by the

statute of limitation of three years. Now, we frequently have slaves to run away, and under this law, any white man can take your slave cannot recover him under this statute. I hope the Legislature will suffer this act to remain no longer in force, so far as slaves are concerned, without amending it in such way that an owner of slaves can recover them under any fraudulent title what-

KANSAS NEWS. LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Friday, Nov. 26,

Per U. S. Express to Boonville, Nov. 30. A Territorial Mass Convention, of the conservative element, for the purpose of organizing in oppo-sition to the Republicans, assembled in this city yesterday. The attendance was numerous, though but six counties were represented. Thorough reunion and reorganization of the Democracy was advocated and hotly debated-a strong minority charac-

terizing such action premature. A series of resolutions, petitioning Congress to repeal the land grants, asking aid for public improvements, denouncing the Republican party, in favor of the exclusion of free negroes from the future State of Kansas, declaring the Slave question a dead issue, advocating the opening of the Indian Reserves to settlers and in fave: of a modification of the preemption laws, were firmly adopted, with a preamble determining upon the immediate organization of the

Democracy in the Territory;
The session was prolonged to a late hour, and was rather turbulent. Both wings of the party were well represented, and the discussion was maintained with great vigor. The speeches on both sides were exceedingly eloquent and able. The Convention did not limit itself with regard to the candidates for the next Presidency, though strong Douglas tendencies prevailed. The Convention adjourned sine die.

Three men have arrived here from the Kansas gold mines, having in their possession about \$500 in gold dust, obtained while prospecting last summer. They give a most satisfactory statement of the richness and extent of the gold deposits.

MARRIED,

In Chatham county, on the 10th October, at the residence of Mr. A. M. Ferguson, by William B. Carter, Esq., David V. Ferguson and Rachel M. Green, daughter of Smith Green, dec'd., late of Randolph county, N. C. On the 30th ult., by W. H. Royster, Esq., Mr. Thos. M. Davie to Miss Nannie S. Fowler, both of Person county. In Newbern, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. B. York, the Rev. J. B. Bobbitt, Pastor of the M. E. Church in Hillsborongh, to Miss Mary Miller, daughter of Alexander Mil-tar, Esq., of Newbern.

DIED, At the Insane Asylum, Raleigh, on the 28th November, Mr. Thomas Faucett, formerly of Hillsborough, aged 59 In Hillsborough, on the 25th Nov., Richeson Nichols, Esq., aged about 71 years.

Post Office Regulations at Raleigh, N. C. NORTHERN MAIL closes at 7 A. M. NORTHERN MAIL via. R. & G. B. R., arrives daily at P. M., (except Sundays.) EASTERN MAIL via. GOLDSBORO', arrives daily at 9

A. M —closes at 3 P. M. WESTERN MAIL arrives daily at 4 P. M., (except Sun-FAYETTEVILLE MAIL arrives daily at 5 A. M .- closes NASHVILLE MAIL arrives Monday, Wednesday and

Friday at 6 P. M.—closes same days at 9 P. M.
ROXBORO' MAIL arrives Friday at 8 A. M.—closes OFFICE HOURS from 91/4 A. M. to 8 P. M. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

November 20, 1858. PPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE

North-Carelina. BELMONT SELECT SCHOOL LOCATED TEN MILES SOUTH OF CLARKSVILLE, VA. THE SPRING TERM OF 1-59 COMMENCES 6TH

For other information address the Principal, R. H. GRAVES, Brownsville P. O., Grauville Co., N. C. 49-w6t. December 2, 1858. NOTICE.

THE BOOK AND PIANO FORTE BUSINESS OF E. P. NASH will in future be conducted by JAMES E. ROUTH, (of that firm,) and JOS. V. NASH, (son of E. P. Nash.) Under the firm and style of E. P. NASH & CO.,

With all the advantages enjoyed by the house heretofore.

The same attention will be given to the selection and sale of Piano Portes, which are offered upon our safe and liberal terms—OF TRIAL." MR. RICHARD RICHES.

Who has had charge of the Piano Department for the last four years, will continue with us.

Persons indebted to the business of E. P. Nash will make payment to E. P. NASH & CO. Corner Bank and Sycamore sts.

Petersburg, Va.

101-1y.

December 3, 1858.

THE OAK-CITY HOUSE.

JUST BELOW THE POST OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C. THIS RESTAURANT WILL BE CONDUCTED hereafter strictly on the Cash plan,
The CELLAR and the LARDER being always well
stocked, all the delicacies of the season will be served up
in superior style by one of the best Cooks in the City.
Private Rooms for Parties.

Suppers sent out to order. December 7, 1858.

101-tf.